UNITED
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S/1994/1193
21 October 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

# LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Benelux countries have taken note with particular interest of the letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning improvements in procedures for consultations among troop-contributing countries, the members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General (S/1994/1063).

Without in any way wishing to infringe upon the authority and prerogatives of the Council, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands take this opportunity to emphasize the importance that they attach to improving procedures for the exchange of information and consultation between the Council, the Secretariat and countries participating in peace-keeping operations mandated by the Council.

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg currently have almost 3,000 troops deployed in peace-keeping operations, without taking into account other contributions such as, for example, the provision of equipment to other countries' troops, as well as forces on stand-by.

Increased transparency in the work of the Council could help to strengthen public support in our countries, such support being an essential factor in ensuring continued involvement by our troops in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

Without wishing at this stage to enter into specific detail in connection with such contacts, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are of the view that the existing practice should be further developed, expanded and followed more systematically, and the arrangements involved improved.

The Permanent Representatives of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands would be obliged if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium

(Signed) Nicolaas H. BIEGMAN
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg

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Security Council

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S/1994/1194
21 October 1994

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. At the consultations of the whole held on 20 October 1994, the members of the Security Council decided to send a mission to Somalia.

2. The members of the Council agreed that the mission, which will depart for Somalia on 24 October 1994, will be composed of the following seven members of the Council: China, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation and United States of America.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/565
S/1994/1195
21 October 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 51
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention reports concerning the sale by auction in the Turkish occupied part of Cyprus of thousands of volumes of Greek books that are now under storage by the illegal authorities there. According to these reports, there are more than 70,000 volumes and their weight exceeds 70 tons. The books, which come from public libraries and private collections from the three major Turkish-occupied towns, namely Famagusta, Kyrenia and Morphou, were left over in the Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus after the 1974 Turkish invasion of the island.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus strongly protests such unlawful acts on the part of the illegal Turkish Cypriot regime, especially at this crucial stage of developments on the Cyprus problem, with the President of the Republic of Cyprus meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader Mr. Denktaş in an effort to promote a solution to the Cyprus problem. Such actions on the part of the illegal Turkish Cypriot regime, especially at a time when consultations called for by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 939 (1994) are in process, not only are not conducive to confidence-building, but also reveal further the partitionist objectives of the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests the Secretary-General to intervene with the Turkish Cypriot leadership so that the illegal auction be cancelled and the books be returned to the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos H. SHAMBOS
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/1196
21 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# PROGRESS REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Two years after the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique in Rome on 4 October 1992, important results have been achieved in maintaining peace in Mozambique and preparing for the country's first multi-party elections. Despite the many difficulties encountered in this formidable process, Mozambique is now ready to hold these elections as scheduled, on 27 and 28 October 1994. Although the Security Council has not specifically requested an additional report, the present report is presented in order to bring the Council up to date, on the eve of the elections, on the latest developments in Mozambique.

## II. CURRENT STATUS OF THE PEACE PROCESS AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS

2. Significant progress has been achieved on all fronts since my last report to the Security Council on 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002). Having reviewed the status of the peace process, I believe that essential conditions now exist for holding free and fair elections. Despite some apparent tension in recent weeks, there has been no violation of the cease-fire for many months; voter registration has concluded in an orderly manner; and the electoral campaign is now in its most active phase. More than 75,000 soldiers have been demobilized and a unified army comprising approximately 10,000 soldiers has been formed. The number of incidents of violent rioting in the country has significantly decreased and the political situation is relatively calm. These are important achievements.

3. On the negative side, however, the atmosphere during the electoral campaign has been tense and armed banditry has become widespread. This situation is exacerbated by the continuing proliferation of weapons despite the fact that, as of 11 October 1994, 111,539 weapons had been collected from troops of the two parties and 43,491 from the paramilitary forces.

4. After two extensions, voter registration, which started on 1 June 1994, ended on 2 September, with 6,396,061 voters having been registered. This represents 81 per cent of an estimated eligible population of 7,894,850. Some

technical errors occurred during the initial phases of the registration process, but these were primarily a result of a lack of clear instructions to, or training of, the registration teams. This situation was corrected upon the issuance of necessary instructions by the electoral authorities. During the registration period, the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) received 83 complaints of irregularities, of which 34 were subsequently submitted to the National Elections Commission. ONUMOZ considers that these complaints should not seriously affect the overall electoral process.

5. After verifying the authenticity of supporting documentation, the National Elections Commission announced on 13 September 1994 that the applications of 12 presidential candidates had been accepted. One application was rejected by the Commission owing to a lack of the required number of endorsing signatures. The Commission accredited 14 political parties and coalitions to participate in the legislative elections. A total of 3,117 candidates will compete for the 250 seats in the National Assembly.

6. Because of the extension of the registration period, the electoral campaign did not begin formally until 22 September, 10 days later than initially planned. Although it started in a calm and constructive atmosphere, the campaign has become marred by an increasing volume of disturbances, inflammatory rhetoric and, in some cases, even physical attacks. In particular, several rallies of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) and their leaders have been disrupted by clashes between their supporters and militants of opposing parties. ONUMOZ nevertheless believes that these incidents, despite their gravity, have not so far posed a serious threat to the democratic nature and fairness of the electoral process. Some public pronouncements made by certain candidates, however, could cast doubt on their commitment to accept the results of the elections. This is unfortunate and worrying.

7. In paragraph 23 of my previous report (S/1994/1002), I informed the Security Council of the situation regarding the funding of technical assistance for the electoral process and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Registered Political Parties. As of 17 October, the shortfall had still not been fully met. I appeal strongly to donors to honour their commitments and urgently bridge the existing funding gap.

8. The planning and execution of the actual voting presents a formidable challenge to the national electoral authorities and to the United Nations. Many of the organizational and logistical problems encountered during preparations for the verification of the poll have been overcome but there are still major needs in such areas as logistic support to election officials, transportation and communications.

9. ONUMOZ, United Nations agencies operating in Mozambique and non-governmental organizations, together with the national electoral authorities, have cooperated in putting together and executing an elaborate operational plan. During the two-day poll, voters will cast their ballots at approximately 7,300 electoral stations grouped in 2,700 polling sites throughout the country. ONUMOZ will observe and verify the polling and the counting of votes in all provinces with the help of approximately 2,100 United Nations

electoral observers. Of this number, 570 observers will be provided by Member States and 279 will come from various United Nations headquarters. ONUMOZ will contribute 934 observers from its ranks, while the diplomatic community in Maputo and non-governmental organizations operating in Mozambique will second 278 personnel to serve as United Nations electoral observers. ONUMOZ will also work closely with the European Union, which will field 200 observers. In addition, several organizations, including the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Association of European Parliamentarians for Southern Africa, will provide observers, who will be either incorporated in the ONUMOZ electoral teams or assisted, to the extent possible, by the Mission.

10. In paragraph 26 of my previous report (S/1994/1002), I emphasized that the most effective way to enhance the credibility of the elections was to ensure that the Mozambican political parties themselves participated extensively in electoral observation. The Government of the United States of America has funded a programme which was designed by ONUMOZ and which is presently being implemented by the International Republican Institute, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and a non-governmental organization, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE). This programme, which provides training and financial benefits for up to 35,000 monitors from Mozambican parties, will help to ensure effective observation of the elections by the parties at all polling stations. In a parallel programme funded by the Trust Fund for Assistance to Registered Political Parties, 78 representatives from all of the Mozambican parties are undergoing computer training in order to enable them to verify the processing of election results at both the provincial and national levels.

11. Although the electoral process is generally progressing well, I am concerned that there are still so many uncollected weapons and munitions throughout the country, including in undeclared and so far unverified depots. This problem has been exacerbated by the parties' lack of cooperation in the verification of some military bases and certain police installations, including those of the Quick Reaction Police. I trust that the Government and RENAMO recognize the critical importance of these and other verification activities for the confidence-building which is so vital for the success of the elections. I urge them to honour their commitments and to cooperate with ONUMOZ in implementing its mandate. It will be equally important to pursue this issue after the elections, as a major element in the overall security situation in the country. In addition, the training of the new Mozambique Armed Forces and the upgrading of the national police will need to be vigorously pursued.

## III. OBSERVATIONS

12. The people of Mozambique are to be congratulated for maintaining peace in their country and preparing themselves for the presidential and legislative elections which will bring closer the goals of achieving democracy, lasting peace and representative government.

13. There is an obvious risk that political temperatures will rise before and immediately after the poll. Particular caution and statesmanship will be required at this time. I am confident that the people of Mozambique possess the

ability to consolidate peace and stability, especially during the very important transitional period after the elections. I am encouraged by repeated affirmations by FRELIMO, RENAMO and other competing parties of their commitment to the peace process and to a democratic future for Mozambique. It has been clear for the last two years that the resumption of conflict, or any outbreaks of violence or attempts to challenge the results of the elections as verified by ONUMOZ, would provoke a very negative and strong reaction from the people of Mozambique and from the international community.

14. The future of Mozambique lies in the hands of its people and their leaders. I encourage them to maintain a constructive dialogue and to do all that is necessary to ensure that the elections are held in a secure and free atmosphere and that the post-election period will foster peace, stability and national reconciliation. The United Nations will continue to support and facilitate efforts to that end. In particular, efforts must continue to ensure post-electoral harmony by forging a national consensus, if not an agreement, about the democratic future of the country. This goal can only be achieved if account is taken both of the vital interests of all the parties involved in the peace process and of the role they can play in the country's future. The world will be watching Mozambique closely before and after the elections.

15. It will be important for the international community to continue to assist Mozambicans in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their country. As called upon by the Security Council, I will, in due course, present to the competent bodies of this Organization my recommendations on the future role that the United Nations can play in these areas. Also, in a post-election submission to the Council, I will report on the disposition of the assets of ONUMOZ and on the withdrawal of the Mission, as set forth in paragraphs 34 to 38 of my previous report (S/1994/1002).

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S/1994/1197
20 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM II)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 945 (1994) of 29 September 1994, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 31 October 1994, and requested me to ensure that the Council was kept informed of the progress of the talks in Lusaka, as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola. The Council also requested me to submit a report to it by 20 October 1994.

2. During the reporting period, members of the Security Council have been briefed in informal consultations about developments in the country, including by former Under-Secretary-General James O. C. Jonah. It will be recalled that in early September 1994, I asked Mr. Jonah to undertake a mission to Angola to assess the current state of the United Nations efforts in the areas of peacemaking, peace-keeping and humanitarian activities. The mission included staff members from the Departments of Political Affairs, Peace-keeping Operations and Humanitarian Affairs. While in Angola, it met with President José Eduardo dos Santos and a number of senior Government officials. It visited UNAVEM II outstations at Benguela, Lubango and Namibe and one of the cities most affected by the war, the provincial capital of Malange. The mission was not able to travel to Huambo since it did not obtain the necessary security clearance from the Government. In Lusaka, the mission reviewed with my Special Representative the progress of the peace talks and was briefed, at separate meetings, by the representatives of the three observer States (Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America).

3. The present report reflects the situation as of 20 October 1994 and includes the relevant findings of Mr. Jonah's mission.

## II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. In its resolution 945 (1994), the Security Council urged the Government and the União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete the negotiations in Lusaka as soon as possible and to make every effort to sign an

agreement before 31 October 1994. The Council also declared that it would not accept further obstruction or procrastination in the peace process and reiterated its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola at any time in the event that a peace agreement was not reached in Lusaka.

5. Since my last report to the Security Council of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1069), the participants in the peace talks in Lusaka have considered the last item on their agenda, namely, the future mandate of the United Nations and the role of the observer States, including the new mechanism for implementing the "Acordos de Paz" and the forthcoming Lusaka Protocol. In addition, some outstanding issues relating to the question of national reconciliation were also considered.

6. On 16 September 1994, all 60 articles of the section relating to the United Nations mandate were approved by both delegations. The following day, agreement was reached on the five articles of the section dealing with the role of the observers.

7. On 19 September 1994, discussions began on the third and final section of the last item on the agenda, namely, the new mechanism for implementing the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol. On 21 September, the 13 articles relating to the composition of this new body as well as its functions and operation were approved and on 17 October, both delegations agreed on its name, "The Joint Commission". On 30 September, the 13 articles of the annex containing the definitions and explanations of key military words used in the document on the new United Nations mandate were approved.

8. It will be recalled that on 5 September 1994 UNITA had accepted the package of proposals put forward by my Special Representative and the observer States pertaining to the agenda item on national reconciliation (see S/1994/1069, para. 6). This item was finally concluded on 14 October 1994, when agreement was reached on the list of localities to be administered by members of UNITA, namely, 30 administrators and 35 deputy administrators of municipalities, and 75 administrators of communes.

9. Upon the successful completion of the talks, including agreement on the timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol which has yet to be agreed, the following sequence of events is expected to take place:

D-Day - the initialling of the agreement. On that occasion, it is envisaged that President José Eduardo dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi would each issue a public statement acknowledging the event;

D+2 - a meeting would be convened in Lusaka of high-ranking military representatives of the Forças Armadas Angolanas (FAA) and of UNITA to agree on the technical modalities for the re-establishment of the cease-fire;

D+15 - signing ceremony of the Lusaka Protocol by President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi in Lusaka;

D+17 - the cease-fire would come formally into effect.

10. My Special Representative, supported by the representatives of the observer States, has on numerous occasions urged the Government and UNITA to refrain from conducting offensive military operations which not only continue to destroy human lives and property but also threaten the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks. Regrettably, their admonitions have been heeded only to a limited extent, especially in recent days.

## III. MILITARY SITUATION

11. Since my last report, there has been some reduction in the intensity of military operations following major military actions conducted by FAA in the northern parts of the country. UNITA reportedly attempted to counter FAA operations by carrying out mostly small-scale raids and attacks, particularly in the Lunda Norte, Kwanza Norte, Kwanza Sul, Benguela and Huila provinces. Both forces continued to re-supply and redeploy troops and to reinforce their respective positions, mainly in the provinces of Lunda Norte, Kwanza Sul and Benguela. In recent days, however, both sides have been accusing each other of new military offensives, in particular in the northern and central parts of the country.

12. In the northern provinces, forces of UNITA and the Frente de Libertaçao do Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC), as well as the Forças Armadas de Cabinda (FAC), continued guerrilla-type activities in Cabinda. Recently, there were reports of renewed operations around Soyo and Ambriz. UNITA also reportedly concentrated its troops in Lunda Norte province to launch attacks on FAA positions in Dundo, Lucapa and Nzaji. Several offensive actions by UNITA forces near the diamond-rich area of Cafunfo were repelled by Government troops. On 19 September, in Lunda Sul province, UNITA reportedly ambushed a civilian convoy travelling along the Saurimo-Lucapa road and destroyed all of its 20 vehicles. Owing to the intensification of hostilities, the city of Saurimo remained under curfew. In Kwanza Norte, fighting was reported around the provincial capital of N'Dalatando. In the meantime, FAA troops were reported to have intensified military operations against UNITA in Bengo and Kwanza Norte provinces.

13. In the central provinces of Kwanza Sul and Benguela, UNITA was reported to have concentrated its troops near Quilenda, Quibala and Cassegue with the intention of attacking the towns of Gabela and Ganda. It continued guerrilla activities along the Porto Amboim-Luanda road. FAA conducted some offensive action. The Government Air Force reportedly bombed Quibala on 19 September 1994, and on 25 September 1994 FAA regained control over the municipality of Catengue. In Bie province, the situation in Kuito remained relatively calm and the Government forces reportedly enlarged the security belt around the city to a radius of approximately 40 kilometres.

14. In the southern provinces, the military situation remained relatively calm. However, attacks on the provincial capital of Menongue and ambush operations in the region persisted. This aggravated the already precarious situation along the border between Angola and Namibia.

15. In the view of Mr. Jonah's mission, the Government seems to have cut off a significant part of UNITA's source of income and to be able to interdict its

supply routes by capturing most of the diamond areas. UNITA's failure to achieve its objectives in the northern provinces suggests that it is mainly interested in retaining the areas under its control. The recent increase of guerrilla activities in Kwanza Sul province accompanied by a build-up in Quibala might have a threefold aim: to gain a strategic exit to the sea coast, to tie down FAA troops, and to maintain UNITA's presence in densely populated areas. UNITA's apparent strategy of drawing FAA troops from the north by conducting small-scale assaults in the south has on the whole been ineffective. Until the past few days, both sides appeared to have adopted a tactical pause, conducting minor and medium-scale military operations to maintain pressure on each other and reorganizing themselves for launching major offensives should there be no positive outcome from the Lusaka peace talks.

16. Mr. Jonah's mission found the concept of operations envisaged in the contingency planning for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola generally compatible with the principles and modalities which have so far been agreed upon at Lusaka. Broadly speaking, the operational plan would be carried out in the following three phases: in the first phase, disengagement would take place in all areas of contact between the Government and UNITA forces, and the United Nations would deploy military and police observers for the monitoring and verification of the cease-fire; during the second phase, United Nations peace-keeping troops would monitor and verify the cease-fire, the UNITA troops in the quartering areas, the collection and storage of arms and ammunition, the demobilization process, the formation of FAA, and the reintegration of the police; and the third and final phase would focus on the consolidation of national reconciliation activities and on the completion of the electoral process.

## IV. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

17. Military operations have continued to impede the efforts of the international community to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected population. Waves of displaced persons continue to arrive in the towns of Malange, Saurimo, Kuito, Cubal and Ganda in search of relative security. The general concentration of these populations is aggravating the deteriorating situation in those locations, while other areas remain totally inaccessible and have not received any kind of humanitarian assistance over the past two years. There has been a substantial increase in outbreaks of communicable diseases, mainly measles, the control of which requires major coordinated efforts by several agencies and organizations of the United Nations system.

18. The joint efforts of United Nations and non-governmental humanitarian agencies to distribute seeds and tools in time for the next agricultural campaign will, in certain areas, be jeopardized by the movement of persons fleeing from regions of conflict. This constant insecurity in rural areas prevents many families from achieving self-sufficiency in the near future.

19. Citing military considerations, UNITA continued to deny clearance for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Kuito by the United Nations during most of the reporting period. However, following a mission to Huambo on 14 October 1994 led by the Director of the United Nations Humanitarian

Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH), UNITA authorized the United Nations to resume flights to Kuito. With regard to Huambo, after a short period of restriction, the Government proceeded to grant clearance to some humanitarian flights. This has enabled humanitarian organizations to pre-position seeds and tools for the next agricultural campaign, as well as relief stocks. However, deliveries were again interrupted briefly during the second week of October.

20. Mr. Jonah's mission reported that the heavy mining of roads and the precarious security situation had left relief activities in Angola almost completely dependent on the airlift of supplies, equipment and personnel. The relative success of the humanitarian assistance programme has therefore been directly linked to the receipt by the United Nations of clearance for relief flights from the Government and UNITA. In this connection, the mission expressed its concern that flight clearances were sometimes denied to cities such as Huambo, Kuito and Malange where the humanitarian situation is desperate.

21. Coordination of relief assistance by the many United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors active in Angola is undertaken by UCAH. While there was unanimous praise for the performance of UCAH, the precise nature of the operational links between this unit and UNAVEM II was not clear. Mr. Jonah's mission felt that such links would have to be clarified in the future, in the context of an expanded role for the United Nations in Angola.

22. As regards demining, initial peace-keeping priorities would be to ensure clearance of the routes required to deploy the United Nations observers and troops as well as the areas designated for the quartering of the UNITA forces. The humanitarian objectives of demining were seen by Mr. Jonah's mission as being much broader and longer term, to be formulated in the context of a mine action programme which would include a national mines awareness campaign and the training of Angolan mine clearers so as to encourage the establishment of a national mine-clearing capability. As a first step, a national mines awareness campaign was launched on 27 September 1994, through the mass media.

## V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

23. The General Assembly, by its resolution 48/241 of 5 April 1994, provided financial resources for the maintenance of UNAVEM II through the period ending 30 September 1994 at the monthly rate of US$ 2,098,700 gross (US$ 1,997,000 net). Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the current mandate of the mission or entrust a new mandate to the mission in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 29 of the present report, I shall request the General Assembly at its current session to make adequate financial provisions for the extension.

24. It should be noted, however, that the cash flow situation of the special account of UNAVEM II remains precarious. As of 7 October 1994, outstanding assessed contributions to the account amounted to some US$ 14.1 million. Consequently, in order to provide UNAVEM II with the necessary cash flow, a total of US$ 19 million has been borrowed from the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund for a period exceeding 10 months. This loan remains unpaid.

25. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations as of 7 October 1994 totalled US$ 1.4 billion.

## VI. OBSERVATIONS

26. In my annual report on the work of the Organization, dated 2 September 1994, I stated that compromise, tolerance and national reconciliation were the essential elements of a peaceful transition in Angola, and that the comprehensive agreement which is being negotiated in Lusaka should take into account the legitimate rights and aspirations of all Angolans (A/49/1, para. 460). The flexibility displayed recently by both the Government and UNITA, coupled with the Security Council's determination, have been important factors in moving the peace process forward.

27. Mr. Jonah's mission observed that the negotiations in Lusaka were close to a successful conclusion and that an agreement could be initialled within weeks. It expressed the opinion that subsequent talks between high-ranking military representatives of the two sides should not delay the formal signing of the Lusaka Protocol and the re-establishment of the cease-fire throughout the country, though important issues had been left to be agreed at that time. These include the exchange of information relating to the organization, strength and precise location of the Government and UNITA forces, the establishment of monitoring and verification mechanisms and the details of the demobilization process.

28. The mission also reported that the approach followed by my Special Representative in the negotiating process seemed appropriate. He had not only involved the three observer States at all times but had also sought the contribution of the countries of the subregion which have close links to the situation in Angola. The format used in the talks seemed to be particularly helpful. The general and specific principles of each agenda item were examined first and then the modalities for their implementation were considered. Informal consultations and face-to-face meetings between the two delegations were encouraged and this had a positive impact on the resolution of some difficult and delicate issues.

29. As a result of the progress achieved in Lusaka since early September 1994, the peace talks are now in their final phase. If the two sides show the necessary political will, the outstanding issues can be resolved within a very short time. I therefore strongly urge the Government of Angola and UNITA to make every effort to conclude the peace talks by 31 October 1994 and to ensure that the subsequent military talks produce the earliest possible agreement on the important military questions that remain to be decided. In the expectation that an agreement will be concluded by 31 October, I recommend that the current mandate of UNAVEM II be extended until 30 November 1994.

30. In the meantime, I reiterate my appeal to both the Government and UNITA to exercise the utmost restraint and to desist from all military operations which could undermine the progress achieved in Lusaka. The conflict has already exacted a tragic toll throughout the country in terms of loss of human life and

material destruction and it is imperative that all offensive military actions be brought to a halt.

31. The consolidation of peace in Angola will require urgent action on the part of the international community to ensure that a cease-fire is rapidly established and effectively observed. The Security Council may thus wish to consider taking a decision now to authorize the restoration of UNAVEM II's strength to its previous level so as to enable the mission to consolidate implementation of the peace agreement in its initial and most critical stages.

32. The consolidation of peace will also require the continuing support of the international community for humanitarian assistance programmes, many components of which will be directly related to implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. The focus of the humanitarian effort must eventually shift from emergency relief assistance to support of the agreements to be reached in Lusaka, as well as to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. At present, relief supplies cannot be delivered to many parts of the country because aid workers are exposed to physical danger, including land-mines, or run the risk of being kidnapped. It is therefore of paramount importance that the two sides, in particular UNITA, scrupulously respect the neutrality of humanitarian personnel and cooperate fully with the United Nations in determining the whereabouts of those relief workers who have been missing since August 1994.

33. I express, once again, my gratitude to the Heads of State of the subregion for the valuable contribution they have made to the search for peace in Angola. I also thank the representatives of the three observer States for their continued close cooperation and support, which have contributed so much to the advancement of the peace process.

34. Finally, I pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, to the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Chris Garuba, and to the entire staff of UNAVEM II for the dedication with which they continue to discharge their duties. I also express my appreciation to the staff of UCAH and other United Nations humanitarian agencies and the non-governmental organizations for the perseverance with which they provide desperately needed humanitarian relief to the people of Angola under difficult and often dangerous conditions.

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UNITED
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General Assembly
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S/1994/1198
21 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 134
STATUS OF THE PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly and to the members of the Security Council the attached note verbale dated 10 October 1994 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization enclosing a copy of resolution WHA46.39 adopted on 14 May 1993 by the World Health Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, on health and medical services in times of armed conflict.

Annex

Note verbale dated 10 October 1994 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

The Director-General of the World Health Organization presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit a copy of resolution WHA46.39 adopted on 14 May 1993 by the Forty-sixth World Health Assembly on health and medical services in times of armed conflict.

Noting the agenda for the current session of the General Assembly, the Director-General requests the Secretary-General to consider bringing the resolution to the attention of the General Assembly under agenda item 134, if he considers that this would be appropriate. The Director-General also requests the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Security Council.

Appendix

Resolution WHA46.39

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN TIMES OF ARMED CONFLICT

The Forty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Recalling the World Health Assembly resolution WHA30.32 and the Executive Board resolution EB61.R37 and decision EB63(10) on the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Recalling the rules of international humanitarian law on the protection of victims of armed conflict, especially the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their two additional protocols of 1977;

Recalling also the regulations in times of armed conflict, adopted by the World Medical Association in Havana, Cuba, in 1956 and Istanbul, Turkey, in 1957 and amended in Venice, Italy, in 1983 and the 1985 Declaration of Tokyo;

Aware that, over the years, considerations based on fundamental principles of humanity have resulted in improved protection for medical establishments and units as well as for their emblems;

Deeply disturbed by recent reports of increasing and widespread deliberate attacks on medical establishments and units and by the misuse of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems;

Further recalling that such acts constitute war crimes;

Deeply concerned over alleged systematic breaches of the Principles of Medical Ethics referred to above by some medical personnel;

1. CONDEMNS all such acts;

2. CALLS on all parties to armed conflicts to fully adhere to and implement the rules of international humanitarian law protecting wounded, sick and shipwrecked persons, as well as medical, nursing and other health personnel, and to respect provisions that regulate the use of Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems;

3. STRONGLY URGES parties to armed conflicts to refrain from all acts that prevent or obstruct the provision or delivery of medical assistance and services;

4. APPEALS to all medical, nursing and other health personnel associations to actively safeguard, promote and monitor strict adherence to established principles of medical ethics and to expose and take appropriate measures against infractions where they occur;

5. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to advocate strongly the protection of medical establishments and units to all parties concerned;

(2) to liaise closely in this regard with the United Nations Secretary-General and his Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and with competent organizations of the United Nations system, and other international and non-governmental organizations concerned;

(3) to disseminate this decision widely;

(4) to report to the Forty-eighth World Health Assembly in 1995 through the Executive Board on developments and on action taken by WHO to remedy the situations referred to in this resolution;

(5) to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view for its consideration by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 14 May 1993

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**UNITED NATIONS** **A S**

**General Assembly**
**Security Council**

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S/1994/1199
21 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 October 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the final communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session, held on 17 September 1994 (A/49/412-S/1994/1078, annex).

The communiqué contains a number of erroneous and falsely construed statements concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To state that Serbia has rejected the peace plan of the Contact Group is not only utterly wrong but also tendentious.

As is well known, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and both its constituent republics, Serbia and Montenegro, accepted the plan of the Contact Group, as has been recognized by the international community. Strong evidence to that effect was the adoption of Security Council resolution 943 (1994) on suspension of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by which the Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the decision of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to support the proposed territorial settlement.

It is particularly unacceptable that the communiqué ignores the fact that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has accepted the international assistance of the mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in facilitating the passage of supplies only for humanitarian needs through the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the Republic of Srpska.

The text of the communiqué ignores the basic facts and does not differentiate between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia on the one hand and the Bosnian Serbs on the other. Qualifying the civil war in Bosnia and

Herzegovina, contrary to numerous Security Council resolutions, as an aggression, the communiqué is absolutely erroneous and groundless.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1200
21 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to resolution 2199 (LXI) of the Trusteeship Council, adopted on 25 May 1994, in which the Trusteeship Council noted that the people of the Republic of Palau had freely exercised their right to self-determination in choosing their future status, and considered that the United States Government had satisfactorily discharged its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement of 18 July 1947. 1/ The Council emphasized the clearly expressed wish of the people of the Republic of Palau to enter their new status and requested the United States Government, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Palau, to agree on a date for the full entry into force of the Compact of Free Association.

I therefore have the honour to inform you that, as a consequence of consultations held between the United States Government and the Government of the Republic of Palau, the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau came fully into force on 1 October 1994.

I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council and of the Trusteeship Council. 2/

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

Notes

1/ Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

2/ T/1985.

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94-42065 (E) 301094

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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S/1994/1201
22 October 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address myself to you, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for October, in relation to the initiative of the delegations of Argentina and New Zealand (S/1994/1063) aimed at a more effective system of consultation within the Security Council among troop-contributing Member States.

Uruguay has at all times supported United Nations activities in the area of peace-keeping. As a troop-contributing country, Uruguay considers that any effort to achieve the greatest possible efficacy of peace-keeping operations must be examined and discussed on a broad, constructive basis.

At the same time that it expresses its support for the initiative mentioned, Uruguay feels that it is necessary to design procedures that will render smoother the participation of troop-contributing countries in the consultations that take place in connection with the various operations, especially where substantial aspects of the respective mandates are concerned. This will lead, without a doubt, to greater political support for activities of this type.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ramiro PIRIZ BALLON
Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

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